

The Nashville Globe.

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BY
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J. O. BATTLE EDITOR

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Advertising copy should be in the office not later than Tuesday 9 a. m. of each week.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of THE NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication so as to reach this office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news matter sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

LEGISLATIVE MOB LAW.

Texas, through its state senate Monday gave an excellent exhibition of mob law, when the charges against Joseph Bailey, United States Senator from that state, were cast aside even before the committee which had been appointed to make an investigation had time to draft its report. The same spirit actuated this performance as that which in defiance to all laws and customs take a man's life.

As to whether Senator Bailey is guilty of the charges which were brought against him, it is not for us to say. But the reasonable thing for the friends of the accused man, who are in the majority in both branches of the legislature, to have done, was to let the committee appointed to hear the facts present its conclusions and then be governed by its findings.

Bailey's probity concerns a greater number of people than those of his immediate constituency, for as a Senator of the United States he must legislate for us all. The snap judgment of his friends, instead of placing him in the light of a persecuted man, really makes him appear as a shrewd, designing politician, pulling wires to have himself endorsed at all hazards and gives color to the many charges brought against him. Since the Senate has the power to judge as to the fitness of its members, it is to be hoped that an investigation will be ordered by that body.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

The Colorado Statesman, published at Denver, Col., in its last issue, referring to the report that Collier's had ordered its agents to refuse the business of colored people, says: "In last week's topic under this head we spoke of the great publishing houses that have cancelled Negro patronage because of slackness on part of the colored trade to meet promptly business obligations. We now call attention to another line of business that is refusing colored business. Remember these articles are not printed to 'knock' the race, this paper is a 'defender' of race pride and honor. Our only and sole motive is to arouse the race to rise up and meet business demands, and to show itself ready and competent to do business in a business way. The last of the great white insurance companies to shut its doors to colored patronage is the New York Life Insurance Company. It is, as we have said before, not that we are dangerous risks, or that we do not pay high enough premiums, but because of our dilatoriness in making our payments when due. The Metropolitan Insurance Company has issued in-

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 27, 1907.

To Whom It May Concern:-

We can cheerfully recommend "The Nashville Globe" to any one desiring to reach the colored people of this vicinity.

We ascribe the great success of our sale to our colored newspaper advertising.

Respectfully,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN LAND CO.,

By N. M. Steward.

structions to all its agents not to accept any more colored business after January 1, 1907. This company is known as 'Industrial Insurance,' collecting premiums at 10, 20 and 30 cents per week. In the past it has been customary for all of the Metropolitan companies to solicit Negro business, but one by one they are gradually cutting it out. There is hardly an old line company of standing that now solicits Negro business and most of them are refusing risks when made directly at the home office. The New York Life accepts Negro applicants, but does not solicit this business. There are only three policies on lives of Negroes on file at the general agent's office. The subject is considered of interest as tending to show the growing unreliability of the Negro in the matters of business. This paper is not preaching, it is simply publishing the facts and calls upon the race everywhere to look the issue square in the face and alter our ways before the condition becomes irreparable and hopeless.

There is undoubtedly too little regard for their business obligations upon the part of a large number of our people. If we had our wishes all of our insurance business would be conducted by Negroes as would be our publishing interests but such is not the case and it will not be until we as a race learn to hold inviolable all of our obligations.

PROHIBITION IN TENNESSEE.

In a special election held this week Clarksville has decided to abolish her saloons. A merry war is on in Knoxville between the saloon and the anti-saloon forces to have that city change its charter so as to come under the provision of the Pendleton Bill which would eliminate all the saloons. In Chattanooga stringent laws regulating the operation of saloons, eliminating the chairs and card tables have been adopted. Memphis is for higher license and segregation while in Nashville the fight for segregation and Sunday closing has been crowned with success. In striking contrast to the fight in this city for the Sunday closing is the fight being made in Chicago. In that city Mayor Edward F. Dunne was renominated on a platform endorsing open saloon on the Sabbath. Chicago, however, is a cosmopolitan city. The temperance people are in the saddle and from their work is bound to result much good. Fanatics, however, should be kept in the background.

John Temple Graves, that monomaniac who dictates the policy of the Atlanta Georgian, has the temerity to call Bishop Henry McNeil Turner a radical and an agitator, while he refers to B. J. Davis, of the Atlanta Independent, as a real Negro leader. Bishop Turner's utterances often border on the style of Ben Tillman, but he comes nearer representing the opinion of the great mass of our people North or South, than does our friend of The Independent. But Graves calling Turner a radical! The person who invented the fable of the pot calling the kettle black, certainly must have had the editor of the Georgian in mind.

The Editor of the Washington Bee having deluged Secretary Cortelyou, ex-chairman of the republican National Committee, with open letters and addressed two or three to President Roosevelt, has now turned his attention to the United States Senate and House of Representatives. All of these communications are red-hot, but

if what the Philadelphia Tribune says is true, Editor Chase needs to address a few open letters to that great mass of intelligent colored citizenry of Washington.

We shall soon have our brilliant Senator Edward Ward Carmack back in the state as a private citizen. This is one time that we wish that the "Knight of the Red Feather" was on intimate terms with the powers that be at Washington so that he could be sent to some foreign post. We would miss him, but absence is said to make the heart grow fonder.

The Louisville Kentucky Standard has increased its size from a four-page to an eight-page, while the original news-matter has been reduced from four pages to two pages. Evidently the people of the Falls City believe in quantity.

Richmond, Va., has a whist club which sports the cognomen, "Water Wagon Whist Club." We did not know that the prohibitionist had captured "Old Virginny!"

COMMUNICATION.

WHAT THE NEGRO OF TO-DAY CONTENTS FOR.

To the Nashville Globe:

Of late much has been written and said about social equality. Prejudiced writers and orators say that the supreme desire of the Negro of to-day is to mingle with the white race in all of the various social circles of life. That great breeder of race prejudice, Thomas Dixon, Jr., has said that the Negro reaches his climax of sainthood when he marries a white woman. Again, Thomas Nelson Page, of whose bitterness toward the truly progressive Negro all readers know, discusses social equality at some length in the March number of the McClure's Magazine. He says that "the Negroes for the most part understand by social equality * * * the right to stand with white women on precisely the same ground as that on which white men stand with them." And in another part of the same article he says, "For the new Negroes' aspiration is to mix with the whites." Numerous such expressions constantly issue from those who make it a business to stir the baser passions of men and thus intensify the spirit of opposition and riot.

It is absolutely false to say that "the new Negroes' aspiration is to mix with the whites." The representative members of the race take a just pride in our race identity and seek vigorously and continuously to maintain it. In our yearning for a higher and better state of things, social equality does not come in for even the slightest consideration. In the light of facts the whites have done far more in the way of mingling the two races than we have; and if the great Southern leaders and admirers would do more Christian work among the male members of their race and thus repress the desire on their part "to stand with" black women, there would be less of friction and more of purity.

What the Negro of to-day contends for is an opportunity to exercise fully all of the rights of manhood and citizenship. He contends for the spirit of the American Constitution. He contends for virtue and peace and happiness. His aspiration is not "to mix with the whites," but to prove himself their equal in matters of true education and merit. The goal of his ambition is to make his race great and powerful on earth—one which will exalt civilization to grander heights and quicken the spirit of Christian brotherhood.

The Negro of to-day contends for amicable relationship between himself and the white man, and he will do any honorable thing to maintain and strengthen that relationship. But he will not in order to have great show-ers of approbation sent down upon him from the so-called superior race, sacrifice any of the principles of manhood. He believes that each race has rights which the other is morally bound to respect; and so in respecting he looks to be respected. He believes that individuals ought to be accepted on their worth, and so the extent that

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Hot and Cold Baths,
HAIR CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

We Respectfully Ask Your Patronage.

114 Fourth Ave., S.

J. B. KENNEDY, LIVERY, BOARD AND SALE STABLE

Fine Rigs of Every Description.

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440 THIRD AVENUE, NORTH,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

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he proves himself worthy he is going to contend for honor and recognition. He firmly believes that it is only a matter of time when genuine merit will be generally appreciated and liberally rewarded; and herein he is furnished abiding consolation and hope. When "justice returns from brutish beasts" and our nation comes to the place where it will recognize capacity because it is capacity, then the now glowing flames of prejudice will be extinguished and the good and wise of both races will love and help one another in every possible way.

So it is not social equality that the Negro of to-day contends for. He sees nothing in it that could afford either beauty or strength; and he is concerned only about the tangible things of life. While law and order are being mocked and Dixon and Page and others of their stamp are preaching on the Negro and social equality, we will continue to move onward and upward, gaining all the time a more vital place in this Republic. Energy being well applied, we can no more fail of our aspirations than God and justice can fail.

JAMES C. RUSSELL,
March 1, 1907. Nashville, Tenn.

EBENEZER NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lusk entertained February 21, in honor of their daughter and son, Naomi and William. The dining room was beautifully decorated with flowers. A menu of four courses was served. Among those present were Misses Bettie Lusk, Addie Sledge, Mamie Upshaw, Bettie Willie B. Ewing, Annie May Terry, Annie Hall, Parlee Winston, Cornelia Battle, M. Baty, Messrs. McIntosh, Price, Joe Keeling, Thos. Ridley, James Jennings, T. Davis, Will McGee, W. Buchanan, Thos. Keeling, C. Yancey, M. Hall, B. Hall, G. Howlett, K. Gordan, Isaac Miller, Author Walker.

The Walker Town boys and the Lusk's Town boys, of the Mt. Zion School, divided themselves into two clubs for the purpose of having ball games. Those of the Walker Town are A. Walker, J. Epeland, Isaac Miller, Dock Hall, Eddie Hall, Mathew Hall and Beasley. Those of the Lusk Town are W. Buchanan, A. Buchanan, Thos. Keeling, Sanford Keeling, W. Burnett, G. Howlett and C. Yancey. The games began at 12 o'clock and closed at three o'clock. The Walker Town won. Mrs. William Ross and Miss Della Buchanan, their teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan were the lookers on.

The Lithia Club was organized with 20 members last Tuesday night.

Mr. William Martin left Tuesday evening for his home at 1069 Hatch street, St. Paul, Minn. He has spent six weeks in Hot Springs, taking baths for rheumatism, which was successful. He stopped in Nashville a few days, seeing old friends. He once lived in Nashville, but has made his home in the North for the last 30 years. He was married about eight years ago to the widow of the distinguished Rev. Pickett, who lost his life in a hotel fire in New York. While here he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Waters, of 18 Claiborne street.

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Do Your Eyes Trouble You?
Do You Need Glasses?

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or THROAT?

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The handsomest Line of Cloaks
and Suits.

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Hamilton M. Talley, who died at 1236 S. Cherry street in February, wrote his own obituary and selected ministers to preach his funeral and directed every detail on paper before he died. This is something wonderful for one in a weak condition of mind. He also willed his soul to God.